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UNICEF EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

SUMMARY

The present report has been prepared in response to Executive Board decision 1991/19 (E/ICEF/1991/15). Chapter I reviews the role of UNICEF in emergencies, while chapter II discusses means of strengthening UNICEF emergency capabilities, including the comparative advantages of UNICEF, joint efforts and coordination, and the organization of UNICEF emergency assistance. UNICEF emergency response activities in 1991 are described in chapter III.

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CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
INTRODUCTION		1 - 2	3
I.	UNICEF AND EMERGENCIES	3 - 8	3
II.	STRENGTHENING UNICEF EMERGENCY CAPABILITIES	9 - 41	4
	A. Comparative advantages of UNICEF	9 - 21	4
	B. Joint efforts and coordination	22 - 28	7
	C. Organization of UNICEF emergency assistance	29 - 41	10
III.	ACTIVITIES IN 1991	42 - 79	13
	A. Overview	42 - 47	13
	B. Responses to natural disasters and cholera outbreaks	48 - 52	17
	C. Responses to man-made disasters and conflict situations	53 - 62	18
	D. Africa	63 - 75	20
	E. Other countries	76 - 79	22

List of tables

1. Contributions received towards appeals for emergency relief and rehabilitation as of 31 December 1991 15

2. Funding allocated for emergencies in 1991 by geographical region 16

Annexes

I. Releases authorized from the Emergency Reserve Fund in 1991 24

II. Diversions/reprogramming of country programme funds and special contributions received in 1991 for emergency relief and rehabilitation operations 28

INTRODUCTION

1. In decision 1991/19 (E/ICEF/1991/15), the Executive Board requested the Executive Director to elaborate on the proposals made in his report contained in document E/ICEF/1991/11 as they related to the following:

(a) Setting out areas for the optimal use of the comparative advantage of UNICEF and means of developing them further in complementarity with other capacities in the United Nations system;

(b) Joint efforts and coordination with other organizations within and outside the United Nations system engaged in emergency humanitarian assistance, especially the very useful role the UNICEF office at Geneva should play in that regard;

(c) Recommending how to structure the organization of emergency assistance at headquarters, regional and field levels, utilizing national capacity, with a view to making its planning and management prompt, effective and coordinated within the United Nations system, taking fully into account the presence and capabilities of UNICEF national staff, as well as those of government agencies concerned;

(d) Outlining how coordination is to be achieved within UNICEF headquarters, between emergency units and other departments and units involved in the planning and management of emergency operations, with a view to ensuring that emergency operations are, if possible, supportive of the regular programme activities and that there is appropriate integration between emergency interventions and regular country programme activities in the recipient countries.

2. The present report aims to respond to the requests made by the Executive Board and to provide an overview of UNICEF emergency activities in 1991.

I. UNICEF AND EMERGENCIES

3. During 1991, UNICEF was called upon to provide increasing amounts of emergency assistance to 50 countries, more than doubling its emergency expenditure and placing unprecedented demands on UNICEF staff, management and the Supply Division. UNICEF appeals, issued as part of coordinated inter-agency assessments, raised the level of supplementary funds for emergencies from $57 million in 1990 to over $134 million, or over $151 million when all sources of funding were taken into account.

4. UNICEF also played a major part in 1991 in United Nations discussions culminated in General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 on strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations, and welcomed the appointment of the new Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs.

5. The responsibility of UNICEF to assist children in all critical circumstances lies at the core of its mandate, but its response to emergencies depends on the specific situation being addressed. The UNICEF response can range from activities aimed at establishing critical household food security levels in areas affected by famine and drought to the airlifting of vaccines, supplementary food and oral rehydration salts (ORS). UNICEF emergency interventions are triggered, at the request of the concerned Governments, by hardship and human suffering arising from man-made or natural disasters that have caused physical loss or damage and social and/or economic disruption, with which a country is unable to cope by itself.

6. In a world where natural disasters and economic and political strife continue to increase, causing severe hardship to growing numbers of children and women, UNICEF has to provide emergency assistance. Its existing mandate, past performance and the expectations of most Governments and the world's humanitarian community require that it do so. At the same time, UNICEF must continuously bear in mind its primary responsibility, which is to help to bring about sustained improvements in the social and economic conditions of all children and mothers requiring assistance.

7. As stated by the General Assembly in the guiding principles for United Nations emergency assistance contained in the annex to resolution 46/182, UNICEF believes there "is a clear relationship between emergency, rehabilitation and development. In order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance should be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development ... emergency measures should be seen as a step towards long-term development."

8. This principle underlines all UNICEF emergency response programmes, which have always contained significant rehabilitative components designed to help rebuild the minimal human and physical infrastructure essential for carrying out priority emergency response activities in fields such as water supply and sanitation and primary health care (PHC). The strengthened infrastructure becomes, in turn, the springboard for follow-up recovery programmes.

II. STRENGTHENING UNICEF EMERGENCY CAPABILITIES

A. Comparative advantages of UNICEF

Field structure and links with country programmes

9. The most important comparative advantage of UNICEF in dealing with emergencies is its field-based structure. The presence in most of the world's developing countries of a significant number of technical and professional staff means that when a natural disaster or a severe emergency situation occurs, UNICEF already has in place personnel who are able to respond immediately to the situation. Moreover, because most UNICEF programmes are based predominantly in rural and peri-urban areas, UNICEF field staff generally have already established working relationships with the people and

national technical services in affected areas. This infrastructure, established to carry out regular programme activities, can also serve as the basis for a rapid response and for the subsequent implementation of larger-scale emergency response programmes.

10. Another comparative advantage of UNICEF is the fact that many regular country programme activities are in sectors that are critical under emergency conditions, including water supply and sanitation, PHC, specialized feeding and household food security activities. When an emergency situation develops, UNICEF in-country staff are in a position to adjust ongoing programme activities by strengthening or adapting them to the needs of affected people. The transformation is relatively easy and rapid since it generally involves only questions of scale and of adjusted sectoral priorities.

11. The importance of the UNICEF field structure and the links with country programmes during emergencies was demonstrated in 1991 by the UNICEF response to the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. As part of United Nations inter-agency cooperation concerning refugees in the region, UNICEF was responsible for water supply and sanitation activities because of its strengths in that area. In another example, in April 1991, UNICEF deployed a rapid action team to the eastern border of Turkey to channel vaccines, syringes and ORS to refugee staging areas.

Supply Division

12. Another significant UNICEF advantage in responding to emergency requirements is its ready access to the emergency relief supplies stored at the Supply Division warehouse at Copenhagen. Over the years, the warehouse's inventory and extensive network of suppliers have come to include the bulk of the priority supplies usually required in an acute emergency situation. This involves not only specialized medical kits, ORS, essential drugs and high-protein foods, but also vital supplies such as shelter materials, small generators, basic tools, communication equipment and water supply materials. The fact that this material can be shipped to areas in need within a matter of hours is clearly of enormous importance to the UNICEF capacity to respond quickly to emergency needs. The warehouse's facilities and supplies are available not only to other United Nations agencies, but also to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and bilateral donors involved in emergency response activities. In 1991, Supply Division procurement services on behalf of Governments, the United Nations system, NGOs and other agencies totalled $48,928,000. This included goods shipped from the Copenhagen warehouse and orders placed with suppliers on behalf of those organizations.

Non-governmental organizations

13. At the field level, UNICEF owes a great deal of its awareness of a specific country's situation, developing trends and emerging problems to its links with community-based institutions such as local NGOs, women's associations and producers' or consumers' cooperatives. Through them, UNICEF often has advance knowledge of developing crises. In addition, UNICEF in many ways follows the approach of NGOs in its support for grass-roots activities.

This similarity is reflected in the well-developed cooperation and mutual support that exist between UNICEF and NGOs at the field level in most countries.

14. The year 1991 also saw increased collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and both local and international NGOs. In a number of complex emergency situations, as in Iraq, Liberia, Somalia and the Sudan, UNICEF relied heavily on cooperation with NGOs for needs assessment assistance as well as for joint programme implementation. UNICEF continued to assist NGOs to solicit donor funds and to carry out emergency relief activities. UNICEF is also expanding its cooperation with indigenous NGOs, which is also a means of increasing national capacities. An increasing number of NGOs have signed letters of association with UNICEF in which they agree to implement activities, as equal partners, with UNICEF. As described last year, under the terms of association, NGOs benefit from information exchange, field cooperation and joint appeals and reporting. Through this arrangement, they also gain access to logistics and communications and participate in policy and operational meetings.

Emergency Reserve Fund

15. In 1991, the Executive Board increased the level of the Emergency Reserve Fund (ERF) to $7 million. Details on the use of the reserve in 1991 can be found in paragraphs 42-47 below and in annex I to the present report.

16. Rapid, "up-front" financing of emergency requirements through ERF is an essential component of the UNICEF emergency response potential, particularly for emergencies that require relatively small amounts of funding. The reserve complements and allows the optimal utilization of the resources available through the Supply Division warehouse.

National Committees for UNICEF

17. National Committees for UNICEF play a unique role not only in fund-raising for emergency assistance activities, but also in sensitizing their respective general publics as to the gravity of the particular emergency and the nature of UNICEF (and the United Nations) intervention.

18. In 1991, National Committees provided an unprecedented $31 million for emergencies from private sector fund-raising, or approximately 23 per cent of the total raised. Several major government donors often match or "top off" such private sector contributions.

19. In major "new" emergencies and for rapidly occurring natural disasters, the resource mobilization flexibility of National Committees enables UNICEF to respond quickly. For example, in the aftermath of the 1991 situation between Iraq and Kuwait, 12 National Committees - from Canada and Germany (among the largest) to Luxembourg and New Zealand - provided funding within the first weeks of the formal inter-agency appeal, allowing UNICEF to build up rapidly its supply and monitoring capacity.

20. Following the recent earthquake in Turkey, the prompt funding commitments of three European National Committees enabled UNICEF to mount three separate airlifts of relief supplies within 72 hours of the disaster.

21. With the major, complex emergencies in the Horn of Africa, Liberia, Mozambique and elsewhere, National Committees, the television news media and UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors have joined ranks on numerous occasions to feature the plight of women and children caught up in civil conflict. The resulting coverage details for the viewing public UNICEF on-the-ground assistance, thus reinforcing the credibility of the organization.

B. Joint efforts and coordination

United Nations agencies

22. In 1991, UNICEF built upon and strengthened existing modes of collaboration with other United Nations agencies. The Executive Director was fully involved in the discussions on the restructuring of the coordination of United Nations emergency humanitarian assistance and welcomed the appointment of the new Emergency Relief Coordinator. The Executive Director has and will continue to support fully the work of the Coordinator, for example, by seconding UNICEF staff to his office and by participating actively in inter-agency missions organized by the Coordinator, as well as in joint appeals.

23. The Executive Director believes that the reorganization of the United Nations emergency mechanism has been a positive development. However, because he does not want to preempt the outcome of the Emergency Relief Coordinator's ongoing work on the organization of the new United Nations emergency coordination structure, UNICEF is awaiting the outcome of those discussions before determining the precise role of the UNICEF Geneva Office within the new United Nations structure and whether the capacity of the Geneva Emergency Unit should be increased. If the office needs to be strengthened, proposals will be included in the normal manner through the budget for the 1994-1995 biennium, to be submitted to the Executive Board at its 1993 regular session. The Executive Director will report to the Executive Board on the United Nations emergency restructuring and its implications for UNICEF in 1993.

24. At the country level, there is daily coordination with the United Nations special coordinator, the official designated by the Secretary-General as responsible for the overall United Nations programme, or the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) resident coordinator, who normally coordinates United Nations humanitarian assistance at the country level. The coordination includes early needs assessments, subsequent regular updating of requirements, meetings and exchanges of information on operational problems and other issues. In most instances, communication networks and logistics support are also shared by the agencies concerned and often with participating NGOs at field level.

25. The UNICEF emergency response capacity is already linked to and complements those of several other United Nations agencies. UNICEF often works in collaborative programmes with UNDP, as in education activities in northern Somalia. UNICEF cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is based on an approach by which UNHCR develops or implements major support programmes for refugees and displaced persons, while UNICEF extends in-country capabilities to meet the needs of children and women included in those programmes in a rapid and cost-effective way. Joint programmes are devised, on a country-by-country basis, to ensure complementarity of action and effective coordination of the agencies' respective activities. In 1991, for example, UNHCR and UNICEF collaborated on a water supply project for Somali refugees in Kenya. Examples of such cooperation in 1991 included activities in Cambodia, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malawi, Mozambique, southern Sudan, Somalia and Yugoslavia.

26. A similar type of cooperation exists between UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) at the country level, and increasingly includes joint needs assessments and the parallel implementation of food aid programmes, which are the responsibility of WFP, in conjunction with the related provision of water supply and sanitation and medical support programmes, which are handled by UNICEF. In areas such as Afghanistan, Liberia, southern Sudan and Somalia, where cooperation between the two agencies in implementing field programmes is particularly well developed, the joint management of logistics and other facilities is now routine. Cooperation between WFP and UNICEF within the framework of food-for-work programmes is also growing, but those activities are often developmental in nature.

27. The advantage of having a strong field presence and a developed operational capacity at the country level is also used in cooperation with United Nations technical agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). As technical agencies, FAO and WHO provide sectoral policy guidance to Governments, assist them in the development of recovery or mid- and long-term sectoral strategies and carry out a large number of training and technical assistance projects. When a severe emergency situation develops, UNICEF cooperates closely with WHO in needs assessments in the health sector and seeks its advice on a variety of technical questions. Both agencies agree on a division of responsibilities so that the emergency assistance provided is complementary. While the country "mix" is different in each case, as it reflects the strengths of the agencies' respective programmes in a country, WHO assistance in emergency situations tends to be more structural in nature than that of UNICEF. WHO emphasizes the collection of data on health conditions, epidemiological surveillance of the affected people and the rehabilitation of medical services, while UNICEF tends to be more directly involved in operational problems affecting the provision of water, sanitation facilities, basic health inputs, immunization and supplementary feeding.

Recent developments

28. The level of cooperation between UNICEF and the United Nations and other emergency response partners increased considerably during 1991 and included the following activities:

(a) UNICEF participated fully in all deliberations in Geneva and New York on the United Nations system overall emergency response capacity which led to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 46/182 on strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations;

(b) UNICEF participated fully in the various missions executed under the aegis of the Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General for a United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme for Iraq, Kuwait and Iraq/Turkey and Iraq/Iran Border Areas, including the initial mission to Iraq, where the Memorandum of Understanding was defined and negotiated. As one of the agencies responsible for implementing the programme of humanitarian assistance to Iraq, UNICEF collaborated closely with the coordination structure set up under the aegis of the Executive Delegate and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) for needs assessment, preparation, public information and other activities designed to monitor and respond to the humanitarian requirements of affected children and mothers;

(c) The Executive Director strongly supported the establishment of the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA) in September 1991. UNICEF participated in all inter-agency missions undertaken as part of SEPHA to monitor the situation and to update the emergency requirements of the region, a process which led to the launching of two major appeals;

(d) Throughout 1991, UNICEF also participated actively in the meetings called by the New York-based United Nations African Emergency Task Force to review emergency problems in western and southern Africa. It also participated in a number of important inter-agency missions to countries such as Afghanistan and Cambodia, where the involvement of the United Nations system is critical to recovery and reconstruction;

(e) Throughout the year, UNICEF worked systematically with a number of NGO groups on the review of emergency situations and related needs and in developing modes of association that would facilitate implementation and increase the impact of UNICEF and NGO programmes in Angola, Liberia, Iraq and southern Sudan. UNICEF also participated regularly in information and coordination meetings organized at Geneva by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and, in New York, by Interaction.

C. Organization of UNICEF emergency assistance

Prevention and preparedness activities

29. As part of its regular programme activities, UNICEF has begun to carry out systematic "risk mapping" and prevention and preparedness activities in a number of countries. Early warning systems have been established in three countries, with extensive training programmes for national staff, so that this function can eventually be taken over by the Governments concerned as part of their regular responsibilities. This is a tremendous challenge since many high-risk countries lack trained human resources, making it difficult to keep national experts and staff focused on an activity which, in the absence of a catastrophe or continued ecological or other stress, does not have the same high priority as other government concerns. However, UNICEF hopes this knowledge, if implemented in cooperation with other agencies and through continued emphasis on the training of national government staff, will result in a more effective, prompt and better integrated response, and will also allow Governments to remain abreast of critical developments so that corrective actions can be taken before emergencies occur.

30. With this aim in mind, in 1991 UNICEF organized an Emergency Management Training Workshop at Nairobi, which brought together some 50 staff members, primarily from offices in Eastern and Central Africa. A similar training exercise was to be held for francophone Africa in late May 1992, with another session to be held in October. Based on the experience gained from the workshops, others will be held for higher management, so that field and headquarters staff can increase their knowledge and also take advantage of training opportunities made available by UNDP, UNDRO, UNHCR and other relevant United Nations organizations.

31. An effective response to emergency situations must begin with the early implementation of advanced warning, prevention and preparedness activities, especially in countries known to be at high risk because of ecological and/or internal stress situations. Such activities must be carried out as an integral part of UNICEF country programmes, in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies within the framework of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. Socio-economic stress can be detected by keeping track of population movements, rapid changes in the traditional modes of life of communities and families, even moderate alterations in the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, significant shifts in the prices of basic foodstuffs and livestock or traditional community coping mechanisms. Because these changes can and do lead to severe emergency situations, continuous risk mapping, updating of country analyses and awareness and monitoring of key indicators should be a standard feature of UNICEF programme activities, even though they are clearly related to emergency planning and management.

Staffing

32. While acute, complex emergencies require rapid responses by staff who are trained and willing to work under stressful and difficult circumstances, the bulk of activities that make up emergency response programmes are to a considerable extent similar to the standard work that UNICEF carries out in most developing countries as part of the regular country programmes. This is particularly true in the fields of water supply and sanitation, PHC and specialized feeding. The major difference is that emergencies require rapid responses and are thus compressed into a very short time-span.

33. It is difficult to prepare responses to complex emergency situations until they actually occur. While the Supply Division warehouse already stockpiles key commodities as part of UNICEF forward planning, and while a small number of emergency specialists are on call to assist in the assessment and the preparation of emergency response programmes, it is not possible to have "on hold" for any significant length of time the specialized field staff and expensive equipment required to implement emergency programmes on short (or no) notice. One of the chief reasons is that with the exception of resources available from ERF (which are used primarily to procure emergency commodities), all UNICEF emergency response programmes are financed through supplementary funds, mobilized after an emergency has occurred and a specific inter-agency appeal has been prepared and launched. This process slows down the recruitment of specialized field staff when they are most needed, at the very onset of emergencies, since resources are not available to cover salaries and related costs. While redeployment or "borrowing" of staff is common to meet the most critical requirements, this practice weakens other programmes and can only be for the short term.

34. New emergencies, especially when they occur in a world-wide context of an above average number of emergencies as in 1991, place tremendous strains on field offices and supporting operational divisions at headquarters. In the light of the phenomenal increase in emergencies in 1991 and the restructuring of the United Nations system's emergency coordination, UNICEF has undertaken a series of senior management reviews of staffing, training and headquarters response mechanisms. The reviews have produced a number of recommendations that the Executive Director will review, in conjunction with the office of the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator. The Executive Director will report to the Executive Board in 1993 on the outcome of those discussions.

Headquarters and field-level response

35. UNICEF responses to different emergency situations vary greatly, depending on the nature of the crisis being addressed, the needs of women and children stemming from it and the existing capacity of the field office concerned. It should be stressed, however, that irrespective of the nature or severity of a given emergency, the UNICEF field representative, in cooperation with the Government, is the key actor and focal point responsible for the coordination of the UNICEF response. He or she triggers the initial request for emergency assistance, discusses the thrust of the assistance, participates

in the ensuing assessment exercise and coordinates the preparation of the emergency response programme, ensuring that it is appropriately linked to a strategy for rehabilitation and recovery or, to the extent feasible, to regular or bridging programme activities. The country representative must also ensure that the UNICEF emergency response is developed in cooperation with the United Nations and other agencies. The role of headquarters is essentially a supportive one.

36. The involvement of headquarters is proportional to the existing capacity of field offices to deal effectively with emergencies. If an office has the personnel, logistic capabilities and experience required to plan and handle the necessary response, involvement from headquarters tends to be limited to consultations on the nature, scope and implementation of the proposed response programme, as well as the provision of specialized short-term expertise. The capacity of existing government services to respond to the crisis also determines the degree of outside involvement in the emergency response programme. In all cases, the field representative has the primary responsibility for implementation, monitoring and reporting.

37. Whatever its scope, headquarters support to a developing or actual emergency situation is always multidisciplinary. Staff from the Emergency Programmes Unit, the geographical sections, the Programme Funding Office, the Division of Personnel, the Division of Information and the Office of Administrative Management participate jointly in the elaboration of a strategy to cope with the emergency, ensuring that proper consideration is given to the necessary linkages with rehabilitation, recovery and development activities. Cooperation between staff from the Emergency Programmes Unit and from the regional office concerned is particularly intensive and takes place on a daily basis.

38. Task forces are the chief mechanism used to achieve a cohesive approach and are set up to deal with specific emergency situations or to monitor threatening country situations. All task forces, which are not permanent, include staff from the above-mentioned divisions. Task forces can be particularly effective at the acute stage of emergency situations, when prompt, coherent action is required from the different units involved. As the emergency wanes or the response is integrated into a more structured programme approach, the task forces are disbanded. By the end of 1991, there were standing task forces for Iraq, the Horn of Africa and Yugoslavia. Task forces that dealt primarily with Liberia and southern Africa met only on an ad hoc basis when developments required an overall review of the situation and a concerted response by all concerned elements.

Capacity of national staff

39. In all cases, the capacities of UNICEF national staff are utilized to the maximum extent possible because they represent the continuity of the UNICEF presence in country. Their familiarity with the situation and knowledge of the problems at hand facilitate the handling of the response programme. Very often, a large percentage of the back-up staff needed to implement the

programme are hired locally. However, while senior national staff in any office play a critical role in the management of emergencies arising from natural disasters, it is often difficult for them to play a similar role during man-made disasters, such as civil wars, when the ethnic origin of staff can involve them in conflict between fighting factions. The training of international and national staff in emergency management remains absolutely central to the UNICEF strategy for improving its capacity to handle all types of emergencies, without repeatedly having to resort to extraordinary measures. It is particularly important to provide systematic training to national staff, especially in disaster-prone countries, because international staff are regularly assigned to new duty stations.

40. It is often difficult to establish precisely when a period of acute emergency assistance is over and the rehabilitation phase has begun. In fact, in several countries where emergency conditions are localized, emergency response activities are carried out in certain areas next to rehabilitation programmes in less affected areas. In some cases, normal country programme activities continue, as in the case of Ethiopia. In countries where a generalized level of insecurity has made it impossible to continue normal country programme activities, bridging or interim programmes retain as much as possible of the previous country programme, emphasizing rehabilitation activities and the effective involvement of local community leaders and government services, while allowing for activities that respond readily to the critical needs of women and children. In the case of natural disasters, where security risks are not an issue, the emergency response phase is generally very short, marked by intensive procurement and carried out while normal rehabilitation, recovery and programme activities are still ongoing. In cases where the nature of the emergency is structural or political and where systematic rehabilitation and recovery programmes are not possible, pragmatic assessments are made constantly to determine when normal activities might resume.

41. In general, the rehabilitation/recovery phase begins when: (a) the survival response has been regularized; (b) political arrangements and adjustments have been negotiated; (c) special logistics and operational arrangements are no longer required; and (d) basic family and community activities have again become stable and routine. When those conditions have been met, the basis has been established to resume normal programme activities, focusing on the restoration of social services and the re-establishment of a viable human and physical infrastructure. At that stage, the involvement of emergency staff is no longer required.

III. ACTIVITIES IN 1991

A. Overview

42. In 1991, the Executive Board increased the level of ERF to $7 million. By using the ERF revolving fund and replenishing it with specific-purpose contributions, $11.7 million was actually provided through ERF in 1991.

43. The fund remains the chief mechanism available to UNICEF to procure and dispatch urgently required assistance at the very outset of emergencies. Through ERF, in 1991 UNICEF responded quickly to the urgent survival needs of women and children affected by natural and man-made disasters in 35 countries.

44. The decision to release ERF resources depends on the severity and urgency of needs based on a rapid but careful assessment of the situation; the release of the funds is not contingent on the launching of an appeal. Details of the use of ERF resources, according to country and the type of emergency, are provided in annex I to the present report.

45. During 1991, UNICEF provided emergency assistance to over 50 countries in Africa, Asia, the Americas and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa and Central and Eastern Europe. UNICEF appeals, issued as part of coordinated United Nations inter-agency assessment and appeals, were the main source of financing for the non-food components of UNICEF emergency programmmes.

46. Significantly, emergencies caused by conflict and population displacements, at times exacerbated by recurrent natural disasters such as drought, have continued to pose a major challenge to UNICEF. In the Horn of Africa, continuing complex and acute emergency situations required the mounting or strengthening of major emergency programmes in Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan that also involved people in Djibouti and Kenya. The civil conflict in Liberia, which also affected Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire, also required major emergency and rehabilitation assistance. While significant progress was made towards peace in Angola and Mozambique, those countries still required emergency support in 1991. Political developments in Central and Eastern Europe, especially in Albania and Yugoslavia, required that UNICEF provide assistance to large groups of affected children and mothers, in cooperation with UNHCR and ICRC. Finally, one of the main focuses of UNICEF emergency efforts over the past year was the Middle East and North Africa particularly Iraq, while Afghanistan continued to require major emergency support.

47. Other emergencies caused by natural disasters and/or health-related problems that required UNICEF assistance in 1991 were the cyclone in Bangladesh; the volcanic eruption and floods in the Philippines; earthquakes in Afghanistan, Costa Rica and Panama; floods in China, Guatemala, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malawi, Myanmar and Viet Nam; drought in Chad; and severe outbreaks of cholera in Africa and Latin America. ERF releases and, in some cases appeals, were used to finance relief and rehabilitation interventions to assist the affected countries. Table 1 below presents the United States dollar amount of the UNICEF appeals issued in 1991 for major emergencies and the donor response. Table 2 below presents the funding allocated for emergencies in 1991 by geographical region.

Table 1. Contributions received towards appeals for emergency relief and rehabilitation as of 31 December 1991

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Region/ country	1990 a/ Appeal amount	1990 a/ Received	1990 a/ Unfunded balance	1991 b/ Appeal amount	1991 b/ Received	1991 b/ Unfunded balance
AFRICA						
Angola	22 760	6 576	16 184			
Chad	-	-	-	850	58	792
Ethiopia	-	-	-	42 700	8 112	34 588
Kenya	-	-	-	660	-	660
Malawi	-	-	-	925	462	463
Mozambique	-	-	-	19 609 c/	4 016	15 593
Somalia	-	-	-	8 565	6 556	2 009
Subregional						
Liberia				16 099 c/	10 808	5 291
Sierra Leone	2 526	1 145	1 381	-	-	-
Guinea	2 526	1 329	1 197	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2 526	1 218	1 308	-	-	-
Subtotal	30 338	10 268	20 070	89 408	30 012	59 396
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA						
Sudan	-	-	-	29 000 c/	29 813	(813)
Djibouti	-	-	-	950	518	432
Iraq	-	-	-	83 542	35 313	48 229
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	-	-	5 238	5 238	-
Jordan	-	-	-	9 000	3 969	5 031
Kuwait	-	-	-	99	99	-
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	878	878	-
Turkey	-	-	-	2 170	2 170	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	130 877	77 998	52 879
ASIA						
Afghanistan	-	-	-	2 968	2 877	91
Bangladesh	-	-	-	30 000	7 188	22 812
Myanmar	-	-	-	1 564	7	1 557
China	-	-	-	1 095	481	614
Philippines	-	-	-	1 220	511	709
Sri Lanka	2 000	785	1 215	-	-	-
Subtotal	2 000	785	1 215	36 847	11 064	25 783
AMERICAS						
Peru	-	-	-	2 007	671	1 336
Subtotal	-	-	-	2 007	671	1 336
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	-	-	-	1 000	909	91
Romania	-	-	-	3 500	364	3 136
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	5 113	1 338	3 775
Subtotal	-	-	-	9 613	2 611	7 002
TOTAL	32 338	11 053 a/	21 285	268 752	122 356 c/	146 396

a/ These late 1990 appeals totalling $32,338,000 received 40 per cent of the overall total funding requirement, with an unfunded balance of 60 per cent. This amount includes contributions received in 1991.

b/ The 1991 appeals totalling $268,752,000 received 46 per cent of the overall total funding requirement, with an unfunded balance of 54 per cent. This includes contributions received in 1990 for Liberia, Mozambique and the Sudan.

c/ Supersedes 1990 appeals for Mozambique ($11,673), Liberia ($2,365) and the Sudan ($30,941).

Table 2. Funding allocated for emergencies in 1991 by geographical region

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Region	Emergency Reserve Fund a/	Diversion/ reprogramming	Special contributions b/	Total
Africa	1 998 c/	4 977	40 905	47 880
Americas and the Caribbean	798 c/	178	551	1 527
Asia	1 933 c/	4 901	12 217	19 051
Middle East and North Africa	526 c/	157	78 035	78 718
Central and Eastern Europe	304 c/	-	2 985	3 289
Total	6 132 d/	10 213	134 693	151 038 d/

a/ The annual allocation of the Emergency Reserve Fund was $7 million starting in 1991.

b/ Includes contributions received towards ongoing appeals and special contributions for emergency relief and rehabilitation.

c/ The original ERF allocations totalling $11.6 million ($2,475,500 for Africa ($478,000 replenished); $833,000 for the Americas and the Caribbean ($34,782 replenished); $2,068,000 for Asia ($134,668 replenished); $4,850,000 for the Middle East and North Africa ($4,324,182 replenished); and $850,000 for Central and Eastern Europe ($545,556 replenished)) were eventually replenished from special contributions with donors agreement and from the return of unspent balances of earlier releases (see annex I for details).

d/ Includes $573,100 authorized for project support costs to strengthen management response capacity of headquarters/field office to emergencies.

B. Responses to natural disasters and cholera outbreaks

48. In all cases, UNICEF helped to meet the immediate relief and survival needs of children and women, in close collaboration with other national and international organizations providing relief assistance. A considerable part of UNICEF emergency assistance was directed to the rehabilitation of essential services damaged during disasters, to support the delivery of emergency commodities and to accelerate the recovery of ongoing programmes in the affected areas. This involved the restoration and re-equipping of basic health centres and water supply systems, combined with immunization and activities for the control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD). Primary examples of this approach were the UNICEF emergency programme interventions in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and the Philippines.

49. ERF was the main source of funding to help cope with those types of crises. Emergency appeals issued for Bangladesh, China, Myanmar and the Philippines also provided financial assistance, although on a minimal scale. For example, only 24 per cent of the total funding requirement for the Bangladesh appeal was received from donors, although the appeal was primarily for rehabilitation activities.

50. Cholera outbreaks affected Latin America and western Africa. The most affected countries in the Americas were Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, while Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Zambia and Yemen also faced outbreaks. ERF funds were released in response to the urgent need to control severe outbreaks of the disease. In Chad, where the cholera outbreak was compounded by drought, assistance was provided through ERF for that country, as well as for Cameroon; regular programme commitments were diverted for Benin and Yemen and a special contribution was used for Zambia. In both regions, emergency support consisted mainly of the provision of essential drugs, ORS, medical and water purification supplies and logistical support.

51. In Albania, a severe economic crisis combined with localized drought conditions had a dramatic impact on the health and nutrition of children and women. Of the $1 million identified by UNICEF as necessary to meet children's and women's needs for a three-month period, $500,000 was released from ERF to procure the most urgent supplies for supplementary feeding, health kits and ORS. Part of the commitment from ERF has been reimbursed by donor contributions.

52. Adding to the deteriorating socio-economic situation in Bulgaria, an outbreak of polio affected several parts of the country, placing many children at risk. Responding to a Government request for assistance to contain the spread of the disease, UNICEF allocated $50,000 from ERF for the provision of polio vaccines, syringes and needles.

C. Responses to man-made disasters and conflict situations

53. In February 1991, a joint WHO/UNICEF mission visited Iraq to assess the impact of the war on women and children and to pave the way for an inter-agency humanitarian programme. Not long afterwards, a UNICEF emergency relief programme became fully operational. In subsequent discussions with the Government, an inter-agency United Nations mission agreed that UNICEF would concentrate its support on affected civilians located in the central and southern parts of the country, while supporting the role of UNHCR as lead agency in the northern Kurdish areas. In that general context, UNICEF assistance has remained focused on the fields of water supply and sanitation, general health and immunization and the special nutritional requirements of vulnerable groups.

54. The supply and logistical operation mounted in Iraq rebuilt the country's expanded programme on immunization (EPI) from a state of near total collapse. The delivery of water purification reagents, spare parts and equipment for water and sewage plants helped to improve significantly water quality and contained the spread of water-borne diseases. High-energy food saved many children from starvation, and extensive breast-feeding promotion has helped to decrease newborns' dependency on powdered milk and infant formulas. The provision of essential drugs has ensured basic availability of pharmaceuticals in all the governorates. The rapid scaling up of CDD programmes through the provision of ORS and rehydration fluids, and the support of training and social mobilization activities, have greatly helped to control diarrhoeal diseases.

55. Working closely with the Government, other United Nations agencies and NGOs, UNICEF delivered over 900 tons of medical supplies, 5 million ORS sachets and 2.3 million doses of poliomyelitis, measles, anti-tuberculosis and tetanus vaccines, and over 4,000 tons of water purification reagents. There were also shipments of large quantities of spare parts, machinery and equipment to rehabilitate water treatment and sewerage plants and the cold chain.

56. UNICEF requests for funding, which formed an integral part of United Nations appeals and plans of action issued in 1991, were updated as part of a United Nations system-wide needs reassessment issued in September 1991. It was estimated that a total of $83.5 million would be needed to meet emergency needs up to December 1991 in the areas of water supply and sanitation, basic health, immunization and nutrition. As of end-December 1991, only $35.3 million had been pledged and received against the UNICEF appeal.

57. Since the beginning of the United Nations emergency response programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNICEF assistance has provided direct health support to reception centres, transit camps and temporary health posts through the provision of health kits, vaccines, cold-chain equipment and essential drugs. UNICEF also supported UNHCR in implementing water supply and sanitation, PHC and waste disposal activities needed to accommodate 1.4 million Iraqi refugees. Contributions received towards the costs of those activities amounted to $5.2 million.

58. Within the framework of the United Nations coordinated humanitarian programme and in close cooperation with the Government, United Nations sister agencies and NGOs, UNICEF support to over 1.8 million evacuees from Iraq and Kuwait in Jordan consisted of water supply and sanitation equipment, personal hygiene supplies, shelter material, essential drugs, vaccines and cold-chain equipment, high-energy food and technical and logistic support. Contributions towards the cost of those activities amounted to $8.1 million.

59. A UNICEF team visited Kuwait on 1 March 1991, some 24 hours after the cease-fire was announced, to assess needs and the psychological effects of the conflict on mothers and children. Following the visit, UNICEF airfreighted vaccines and cold-chain equipment to help vaccinate some 215,000 children and 30,000 women, and assisted the Government in developing and implementing a low-cost, community-based plan of action for assistance to mothers and children traumatized by the war. UNICEF released $150,000 from ERF, which was subsequently replenished, to meet those requirements.

60. In the Syrian Arab Republic, UNICEF support to evacuees from Iraq and Kuwait included the provision of health, water supply and sanitation facilities, nutrition and shelter supplies and technical support. That assistance was closely coordinated with the Government, UNHCR and NGOs as an integral part of the United Nations appeal. Donor contributions towards the cost of these activities amounted to $9 million.

61. In Turkey, in close cooperation with UNHCR, the Ministry of Health and NGOs, UNICEF deployed its emergency rapid response team in mid-April 1991 to help the UNICEF field office respond to the pressing needs of some 500,000 refugees, and to mount an emergency relief programme for critically affected children and mothers. To protect children and women against winter conditions at mountain sites, over 50,000 sets of clothing, 10,700 tents and 5,000 blankets were provided by UNICEF as part of a concerted international relief effort, supported logistically by coalition forces. In addition, large quantities of vaccines, cold-chain equipment, health and clothing kits, essential drugs, high-energy food, water purification chemicals and water tanks were delivered to refugee camps and sites. UNICEF assistance amounted to $2.3 million, all financed from emergency contributions. The UNICEF emergency operations in Turkey ended in May 1991, when the repatriation of refugees was completed.

62. UNICEF provided assistance to evacuees from Yemen in the border areas where special emergency camps were established. Emergency interventions consisted of the provision of measles vaccines, health and essential drugs kits and support to the operation of health teams in the Jihama region, where returnee families congregated. Total assistance amounted to $100,000 from ERF.

D. Africa

63. UNICEF, as full participant in SEPHA and the $400 million appeal it issued in September for activities running through 31 December 1991, appealed for $79 million to cover non-food requirements in the areas of health, water supply and sanitation, household food security and nutrition and relief, shelter and operation support services. As of 31 December 1991, a total of some $45 million had been received by UNICEF against the appeal for the region, mostly for the Sudan.

64. Djibouti was already hosting some 80,000 Somali refugees when events in Ethiopia caused a large and sudden influx of over 38,000 refugees fleeing the conflict areas. In addition, its largely service-based economy was adversely affected by the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, creating additional hardship for both refugees and local citizens. UNICEF assistance to Djibouti consisted of intensified EPI and oral rehydration therapy (ORT) activities, the provision of essential drugs and maternal and child health supplies for health centres in urban and refugee areas, and training for health personnel. A total of some $517,000 was raised for Djibouti in 1991.

65. In Ethiopia, drought, civil conflict and the massive displacement of hundreds of thousands of people throughout 1991 resulted in an intensification of UNICEF emergency activities and interventions in the non-food sector. A total of over $8.1 million was raised for support consisting of supplementary food, medical supplies and water supply programmes for returnees and refugees in the Ogaden, and to drought- and war-affected areas of Wollo and Tigray. In Eritrea, support included the reactivation of health centres and extension of PHC services, reconditioning of hospitals, water supply and sanitation projects and the production of basic education materials. In addition, throughout Ethiopia, UNICEF continued to make available shelter items for use in emergency situations, soap and feeding utensils, trucks with a capacity of 7-10 metric tons and logistical support for hiring workers to arrange port handling and clearance activities.

66. In Somalia, despite the intense fighting and volatile situation in several parts of the country, UNICEF managed to continue to supply emergency medical, shelter and food items to partner NGOs in Mogadishu through the organization of air charters and a back-up supply system in Mombasa and Nairobi. In late 1991, UNICEF obtained the agreement of the Secretary-General to field four staff members to Mogadishu to help resume urgently required humanitarian programmes in both parts of the embattled city. In the northern regions of the country, UNICEF has helped in the rehabilitation of health facilities and schools, immunization and the provision of drugs and basic educational materials, and also assisted in the reconstruction and reactivation of vital water supply systems in Hargeis[illegible] Berbera and other urban areas.

67. Tragically, in early January 1992, while sitting at a roadside coffee shop, a UNICEF staff member was killed in the hitherto quiet port of Bossaso, in north-eastern Somalia; two other members of her party were wounded. The identity of their attackers is still unknown. In spite of the tragedy, UNICEF staff continued their work in Mogadishu and other parts of the country, expanding operations wherever possible. The provision of field vehicles, airfreighting of supplies, rehabilitation of storage facilities and monitoring and coordination of relief activities have continued to be a priority in the accessible parts of the country. Overall, $6.5 million was received in 1991 for those activities.

68. Sudan continued to be a major priority intervention area. Drought led to crop failure and the death of livestock in large areas of the north, while civil war in the south continued to devastate vast areas of the country. Moreover, large influxes of refugees and returnees from Ethiopia were an additional burden on an already overstretched government and relief organization infrastructure. The UNICEF emergency assistance programme for the Sudan, in the amount of $29.8 million, provided critical curative services, essential drugs, the large-scale production and distribution of high-protein food for malnourished children, child immunization activities, the training of personnel, the rehabilitation of basic community facilities and the promotion of ORT. In both northern and southern areas, clean water supplies were provided and related systems were maintained and repaired.

69. Activities in the southern sector carried out through Operation Lifeline Sudan continued, with airlifts of food, essential drugs and relief supplies. Vulnerability reduction was addressed through support to agricultural production, the provision of seeds, tools and fishing equipment and the vaccination of cattle against Rinderpest and other livestock diseases.

70. In Kenya, UNICEF collaborated closely with UNHCR and the Government in providing assistance to tens of thousands of Somali and Ethiopian refugees in camps such as Liboi, Garissa and Utange. A total of $118,500 was spent on the provision of shelter, water supply and sanitation and educational and medical supplies.

71. In Mozambique, a total of $4.1 million was disbursed as part of the ongoing emergency programme. Activities included assistance to combat a cholera outbreak, essential drugs, supplementary food and educational and water supply and sanitation materials for displaced populations fleeing both drought and rebel-affected areas.

72. In Angola, assistance amounting to $265,000 was used for specialized programmes for the families of demobilizing soldiers, and a further $6.3 million for ongoing relief and rehabilitation programmes in health nutrition and relief needs.

73. In December 1990, as part of the United Nations inter-agency consolidated appeal for Liberia, UNICEF appealed for $2.4 million for non-food assistance for the capital, Monrovia. Donor response to these and other related emergency requests, reflecting the frightful conditions of children and mothers in Monrovia and other parts of the country, has been generous.

74. In August 1991, a consolidated United Nations inter-agency appeal was launched and UNICEF appealed for $16.9 million for a 12-month (July 1991-June 1992) programme of assistance to benefit 2.25 million people, mostly children and women. With funding of over $10 million received against these appeals, emergency activities have encompassed a wide range of life-sustaining and rehabilitation activities in sectors relating to water supply and sanitation and related power requirements, health, medical care and nutrition, children in especially difficult circumstances and education.

75. Affected by the conflict in Liberia through an influx of Liberian refugees, Côte D'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone required further assistance to address the needs of displaced persons. A UNICEF subregional appeal was issued in February 1991 for the three affected countries, totalling $7.5 million and encompassing non-food requirements for health and nutrition, water supply and sanitation and relief and survival supplies. UNICEF received a total of $3.9 million against the appeal. In Sierra Leone, the situation was exacerbated by armed infringements from Liberia and increased rebel activity, which has caused massive internal population displacements. To respond to the most urgent relief needs for health, water supply and sanitation activities of the displaced, UNICEF released $251,000 from ERF. A United Nations emergency/rehabilitation plan is under preparation.

E. Other countries

76. The United Nations Office of Coordination for Afghanistan launched a winter emergency appeal for that country for 1991. In response, UNICEF carried out an extensive emergency programme focused on nutrition screening and supplementary food distribution of micronutrient supplements. Those activities have increased UNICEF access to a great number of communities in both urban and rural areas. Consequently, UNICEF programmes have been further developed and extended to those communities. Between December 1990 and May 1991, the programme was carried out in 13 provinces benefiting 285,000 children, 45 per cent of whom were in mujahideen-controlled areas. Funding assistance from ERF totalling $593,000 supported this emergency intervention.

77. A serious internal conflict situation has also affected Zaire. To respond to the immediate needs of children and women affected by the conflict, UNICEF reprogrammed some $380,000 from the regular programme commitment to provide vaccines, syringes and needles and emergency health kits. A mission to assess the country situation and to draw up an emergency plan of action was sent in late December 1991.

78. In Haiti, the effects of political unrest and severe civil disturbances were compounded by a trade embargo imposed on the country that had a particularly devastating impact on the poorest strata of the population. The already difficult situation of practically destitute children and women became worse, with health and water supply and sanitation services incapacitated due to lack of fuel, gas and electricity, and with the price of basic food staples rising far beyond their reach. UNICEF responded to the increasingly acute humanitarian needs of children and women by reprogramming $380,000 of available regular programme resources, and released $200,000 from ERF to implement programmes in the sectors of health and nutrition, water supply and sanitation and project support activities.

79. The conflict in Yugoslavia displaced over 500,000 people in 1991, primarily in Croatia and Serbia. Two thirds of the affected individuals were children and women, with 40 to 50 per cent of the children under the age of 15 years. Based on a UNHCR/UNICEF assessment mission carried out with the collaboration of ICRC, a proposal for a programme of emergency assistance was prepared and an appeal launched on 3 December 1991. Within the scope of the appeal, UNICEF requested $5.1 million to cover interventions in the areas of health, nutrition, relief and survival supplies and services. Some $1.3 million were received in 1991, enabling the purchase and distribution of baby parcels, vaccines, heating equipment, emergency health kits, milk and project support services. Temporary staff posted in Belgrade and Zagreb have been supporting the implementation and distribution of UNICEF humanitarian assistance.

Annex I

RELEASES AUTHORIZED FROM THE EMERGENCY RESERVE FUND IN 1991 a/

(In United States dollars)

Region/country	Nature of emergency/action taken	Amount
AFRICA		
Angola	Special emergency assistance for the families of demobilizing soldiers covering most immediate needs for essential drugs, immunization, household commodities, soaps and detergents, training of health workers	265 000
Cameroon	Outbreak of cholera: provision of essential drugs, medical supplies, logistic and technical support	92 000
Chad	Drought/cholera: provision of essential drugs, vaccines, ORS, water and sanitation supplies, high-energy biscuits and logistical support	250 000
Ethiopia	Drought/civil conflict: provision of essential drugs, vaccines, provision of pumps, drilling of boreholes, trucking of water, training of health workers and logistical support	478 000b/
Kenya	Assistance to Somali refugees in Kenya, in cooperation with UNHCR: provision of water supplies and equipment	93 500
Malawi	Flood: provision of essential drugs, medical supplies, water tanks and containers, tarpaulins, blankets, water purification items and logistical support	111 000
Mauritania	Supplementary and therapeutic feeding inputs in cooperation with WFP: basic operational and logistical support, growth monitoring training	175 000
Mauritius	Cyclone: provision of basic water and sanitation supplies and primary school materials	25 000
Mozambique	Emergency assistance to civilian populations in rebel-held inaccessible areas in cooperation with ICRC: provision of essential drugs and medical supplies	50 000
Sierra Leone	Armed conflict/Liberian refugees: provision of shelter material and emergency inputs in health and water supply/sanitation sectors	251 000
Somalia	Armed conflict: emergency assistance to accessible areas: relief and survival items, essential drugs, medical supplies, immunization, supplementary and therapeutic feeding, nutritional surveillance and logistic support	685 000
	Subtotal	2 475 500

AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Bolivia	Cholera outbreak: provision of essential medicines, ORS and chlorine for water purification	50 000
Costa Rica	Earthquake: provision of medical supplies, shelter materials, disinfectant, generators to re-establish the cold chain, mobile radio communication equipment	50 000
Ecuador	Cholera outbreak: provision of ORS, antibiotics, infusion sets and support to health/hygiene education measures	70 000b/
Haiti	Special emergency assistance to destitute children and women resulting from political crisis: provision of medical supplies, specialized food	200 000
Panama	Earthquake: provision of ORS, antibiotics, shelter material and various relief and survival items	25 000
Peru	Cholera epidemic: procurement of ORS, health and water purification supplies, support and services for the cholera control programme	438 000
	Subtotal	833 000
ASIA		
Afghanistan	Earthquake/floods: provision of emergency health kits, water purification items, shelter materials and hospital tents, blankets, water tanks	100 000
	Winter relief assistance, to complement WFP large-scale food distribution programme: provision of essential relief survival items such as blankets, shelter material, high protein biscuits, essential drugs and health kits, K-MIX II and oil and logistical support	593 000
Bangladesh	Cyclone: provision of essential drugs, ORS, water purification tablets, vaccines, high-calorie foods, intravenous fluids and shelter materials	1 000b/
Myanmar	Flood: provision of emergency health kits, collapsible water tanks, shelter and survival items, water purification items, water containers	75 000
Philippines	Volcanic eruption/typhoon: provision of ORS, water storage containers and purification tablets, basic health kits	100 000
Viet Nam	Floods: provision of basic health, shelter materials and primary school supplies	200 000
	Subtotal	2 068 000

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Iraq	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: emergency intervention in health	52 500
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: emergency intervention in health, water supply and sanitation	5 700
	Effects of situation between Iraq and Kuwait: advance procurement of medical supplies and equipment, water supply and sanitation items, blankets, cold chain, vaccines, high-protein biscuits, and project support costs	900 000b/
	Flood: provision of cold-chain equipment, ORS, medical supplies and logistics costs for the restoration of damaged health centres	100 000
Jordan	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: relief and shelter needs for the advance procurement of essential drugs, cold-chain equipment, vaccines, health kits, generating sets, water containers, clean drinking water supplies	1 000 000b/
	Effects of situation between Iraq and Kuwait: advanced procurement of water supply and sanitation items, blankets, health kits, relief and survival items for the refugees	1 100 000b/
Kuwait	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: provision of vaccines and cold-chain equipment, technical support for psychosocial activities for war-traumatized children and mothers	150 000b/
Syrian Arab Republic	Effects of situation between Iraq and Kuwait: advance procurement of health, water, supply and sanitation facilities, nutrition, shelter supplies and technical support	500 000b/
Turkey	Effects of situation between Iraq and Kuwait: provision of shelter materials, vaccines, cold-chain equipment, health and clothing kits, essential drugs, blankets high-energy biscuits, purification chemicals and water tanks	900 000b/
Yemen	Effects of situation between Iraq and Kuwait: provision of vaccines, health and drug kits and project support costs	100 000b/
West Bank/Gaza	Conflict situation (intifadah): continuing support to physiotherapy services for children, implemented jointly with United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	100 000
	Subtotal	4 850 000

CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE		
Albania	Economic crisis: advance procurement of food supplements, health kits and ORS	500 000b/
Bulgaria	Polio outbreak: provision of vaccines, needles and syringes	50 000b/
Yugoslavia	Armed conflict: provision of supplementary food, vaccines, emergency health kits, stove heaters, clothing and educational materials	300 000b/
	Subtotal	850 000
PROJECT SUPPORT	Funding support to strengthen management capacity at headquarters and in the field to respond to emergencies	573 100
	Total	11 649 600b/

a/ The annual level of the Emergency Reserve Fund for 1991 was $7 million. The amounts allocated in excess of this ceiling were financed from replenishments to early allocations, as detailed below.

b/ Replenishment from special contributions amounted to $5,517,188 as agreed to by the following donors: (a) the Governments of Canada ($1,708,787) for Jordan, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Turkey, Ethiopia and Ecuador; Chile ($50,000) for Iraq and Kuwait; Denmark ($250,000) for Jordan; Switzerland ($200,000) for the Islamic Republic of Iran; (b) the National Committees of Germany ($439,130) for Turkey; Italy ($100,000) for Jordan; Japan ($424,514) for Iraq; Netherlands ($945,998) for Bulgaria, Iraq, Turkey and Albania; Spain ($50,000) for Yugoslavia; Luxembourg ($4,168) for Bangladesh; (c) UNDRO ($1,230,500) for Jordan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Syrian Arab Republic and Bangladesh; and (d) NGO (United States) ($50,000) for Iraq; unspent balance from ERF allocation for Yemen was reimbursed to ERF amounting to $64,091.

Annex II

DIVERSIONS/REPROGRAMMING OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME FUNDS AND SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN 1991 FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS a/

(In United States dollars)

Region/country	Nature of emergency/action taken	
	A. DIVERSIONS/REPROGRAMMING	
AFRICA		
Angola	Ongoing refielf and rehabilitation programme	103 100
Benin	Cholera outbreak: ORS infusion sets	10 000
Central African Republic	Conflict situation: essential drugs, logistics costs	25 000
Ethiopia	Ongoing emergency programme activities: water, nutritional, children in especially difficult circumstances	1 923 100
Kenya	Displaced persons from Somalia: essential drugs, water/sanitation supplies	25 000
Guinea	Displaced persons from Liberia: water supply and sanitation projects	1 500
Mauritania	Nutrition emergency: technical support and operational cost to government nutrition programme	76 100
Liberia	Armed conflict: ongoing relief and rehabilitation programme	1 059 400
Rwanda	Armed conflict: drugs and medical supplies	7 100
Mozambique	Ongoing relief and rehabilitation programmes	306 500
Sierra Leone	Armed conflict/displaced persons: emergency inputs in health, water supply/sanitation sectors	36 300
Namibia	Ongoing relief and rehabilitation programmes	24 600
Somalia	Armed conflict: emergency health, water supply/sanitation interventions	998 900
Zaire	Conflict situation: emergency health kits, vaccines and various medical supplies	380 000
	Subtotal, Africa	4 976 600
ASIA		
Afghanistan	Winter relief and ongoing emergency programme	4 976 600
Bangladesh	Cyclone: essential drugs, ORS, vaccines relief supplies	129 000
China	Floods: essential drugs	46 100

ASIA (continued)		
Maldives	Typhoons/floods: medical supplies and essential drugs	25 000
Myanmar	Floods: essential drugs and medical supplies	63 300
Philippines	Volcanic eruption/floods: essential medicines, water purification items	135 700
Sri Lanka	Armed conflict: relief and rehabilitation activities for displaced persons (health, water supply/sanitation, nutrition interventions)	358 500
	Subtotal, Asia	4 901 000
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Ecuador	Cholera outbreak: ORS and anitbiotics	24 800
Guatemala	Earthquake: shelter materials, blankets, limited quantity of staple food	4 000
Peru	Cholera outbreak: water supply and sanitation intervention	11 800
Haiti	Conflict/economic sanction crisis: health/nutrition and water supply/sanitation interventions	137 500
	Subtotal, Americas	178 100
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Iraq	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: emergency intervention in health	52 500
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: emergency intervention in health, water supply and sanitation	5 700
Jordan	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: relief and shelter needs for displaced persons from Kuwait	41 700
Syrian Arab Republic	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: water supply and sanitation, comfort and shelter items	4 900
Turkey	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: water-related emergency input	15 300
Sudan	Ongoing relief and rehabilitation programmes	5 500
Yemen	Cholera outbreak: ORS, medical supplies	22 000
West Bank	Ongoing physiotherapy services for intifadah victims	9 300
	Subtotal, Middle East and North Africa	156 900
	Total, Diversions/reprogramming	10 212 600

B. SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

AFRICA		
Angola	Ongoing emergency relief and rehabilitation programmes in health, water supply/sanitation, logistics, nutrition, relief and survival needs	6 569 200
Chad	Drought: Emergency programme in health/nutrition, water supply/sanitation, household food security, project support	57 700
Djibouti	Refugees from Somalia and Ethiopia: intensified EPI and ORT activities, provision of essential drugs and various medical supplies	517 800
Ethiopia	Ongoing emergency relief and rehabilitation programmes in health, water supply/sanitation, nutrition, relief and survival items	7 901 700
Côte d'Ivoire	Displaced persons from Liberia: emergency programme in health and nutrition, water supply and sanitation, household food security and basic education	1 218 400
Guinea	Displaced persons from Liberia: water supply and sanitation projects	1 329 300
Liberia	Ongoing relief and rehabilitation programmes in health, water supply/sanitation, nutrition, education and children in especially difficult circumstances	10 808 400
Madagascar	Cyclone: essential drugs, medical supplies	25 000
Mozambique	Ongoing emergency relief and rehabilitation programmes in rural resettlement, capacity-building, water supply/sanitation and health, including intervention for cholera outbreak	4 208 200
Malawi	Floods: essential drugs, medical supplies, water tanks and containers, shelter materials, blankets, water purification supplies	462 000
Mauritius	Cyclone: essential drugs, water supply items	4 000
Namibia	Ongoing emergency relief and rehabilitation programme in health and nutrition, water supply and sanitation	93 400
Somalia	Ongoing emergency programme on health and nutrition, water supply and sanitation, immunization and relief and survival items	6 513 000
Sierra Leone	Displaced persons from Liberia: interventions in health, water supply/sanitation, household food security, basic education	1 144 800
Zambia	Cholera outbreak: ORS and water/sanitation supplies	51 800
	Subtotal, Africa	40 904 700

ASIA		
Afghanistan	Ongoing relief and rehabilitation programme and and winter relief project	2 876 900
Bangladesh	Cyclone: relief and rehabilitation activities in health, water supply and sanitation, education and project support costs	7 187 600
China	Floods: rehabilitation of schools, health centres, project support costs	480 600
Philippines	Volcanic eruption: provision of essential drugs, medical supplies, water-related supplies, shelter material and basic food items and rehabilitation programme activities in health and water supply	433 800
Myanmar	Floods: provision of essential drugs and medical supplies	6 800
Pakistan	Displaced persons from Afghanistan: emergency assistance for immunization, water supply and provision of essential drugs and medical supplies	446 400
Sri Lanka	Ongoing emergency programme for children in armed conflict and assistance to returnees from the Middle East	785 300
	Subtotal, Asia	12 217 400
AMERICAS		
Educador	Cholera outbreak: provision of ORS and antibiotics	34 800
Peru	Cholera outbreak: cholera control programme activities in health and water supply/sanitation	516 200
	Subtotal, Americas	551 000
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: health, water supply/sanitation interventions	5 238 000
Iraq	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: emergency programmes in health, nutrition water supply/sanitation, project support activities	35 224 800
Jordan	Displaced persons from Kuwait: provision of relief items for shelter and basic needs, food/nutrition, essential drugs and vaccines, water supply-related items, sanitation supplies, project support costs	3 900 200
Kuwait	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: essential drugs and psychosocial technical support	99 200
Lebanon	Ongoing rehabilitation programmes in health, water supply and sanitation	698 300

Sudan	Operation Lifeline Sudan: ongoing relief and rehabilitation programme in health, water supply/sanitation, nutrition, immunization, household food security, basic education	29 825 600
Syrian Arab Republic	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: provision of essential drugs, medical supplies, high energy food water supply/sanitation supplies	877 900
Turkey	Situation between Iraq and Kuwait: provision of essential drugs, medical supplies, high energy food, immunization, water supply/sanitation supplies	2 170 500
	Subtotal, Middle East and North Africa	78 034 500
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE		
Albania	Drought/economic crisis: health/nutrition interventions, health kits, ORS, food supplements, immunization	908 900
Bulgaria	Polio outbreak: vaccines, needles and syringes	50 000
Romania	Special emergency humanitarian assistance for institutionalized children. Provision of emergency health kits, essential drugs, supplementary food, hospital supplies	351 900
Russian	Health emergency: essential drugs and health kits	336 600
Yugoslavia	Armed conflict: baby parcels, vaccines, emergency health kits, stove heaters and project support activities	1 338 000
	Subtotal, Central and Eastern Europe	2 985 400
	Special contributions	134 693 000
	Total	144 905 600

a/ Reported figures reflect allocation amounts only and not expenditures.